HUMAN EVENTS

Vol. XVI, No. 23 Wednesday, June 10, 1959 Washington, D. C.

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News Section

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Sherman Adams Rides Again: Governor Nelson Rockefeller has publicly announced he will not block the entering of his name in the Republican Presidential nomination race in the 1960 New Hampshire GOP primary. Representative Chester Merrow (R.-N.H.) has said that he will file Rockefeller's name in this key primary. (Vice President Nixon is already in the race in New Hampshire.) Historically, the hopes of many Presidential candidates have hinged on this New Hampshire contest, the Nation's first primary every Presidential year. The fight is on.

All this is now clear, from accounts in the press. But what has not caught the attention of the Nation is that behind this series of moves is the shadowy figure of former Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, long a power in New Hampshire politics.

HUMAN EVENTS learns, from the highest GOP circles in New Hampshire, that Adams has been quietly busy promoting the Rockefeller candidature in the Granite State. Since he resigned from his job as the Presidential Assistant last fall, following the scandalous disclosures in the Goldfine case, Adams has kept out of the political kleig lights. But today, through political friend Merrow and the sprouting Rockefeller boomlet in New Hampshire, "Sherman rides again"—say the politicos in that state.

GOP politicians in Washington think this development has been inevitable. Apart from his very friendly personal relations with Rockefeller during the latter's service in the White House in 1955-56, Adams is naturally aligned against Nelson's rival for the GOP crown, Vice President Nixon. No love was lost between the two men in the last seven years.

Adams favored the dropping of Nixon from the GOP Presidential campaign ticket when the "Nixon Fund" episode occurred in September, 1952; he was also reportedly on the side of Stassen, when Harold sought to block Nixon's renomination in 1956. As for the latter —HUMAN EVENTS *on December 21, 1957, reported: "Nixon is privately showing no little animus towards Adams and the Palace Guard."*

Press: Friends of Secretary of Commerce designate Lewis Strauss, storm center of what the Capital calls the "new Dreyfus affair," are talking of starting a new morning newspaper in Washington. It appears they are irked by the reporting and editorial campaign against Strauss' confirmation waged by the "liberal" *Washington Post*. The *Post* has had a monopoly on the morning newspaper field since 1954, when its owner, Eugene Meyer, purchased the city's only other morning paper, *The Times Herald*.

In this position of monopoly, the morning *Post* wields great power and influence. Members of Congress and staffs, whether they like the *Post* content or not, have to read this paper, and it invariably colors actions and debates that take place on Capitol Hill during each legislative day. The two evening Washington papers lack this time advantage. *Post* editorial and news copy likewise affect the daily Washington news reports sent out to the country by news bureaus and agencies in the Capital. Thus, the scope of this morning paper is by no means local.

Creation of a new daily would involve quite a financial effort, but the heated atmosphere engendered by this bitter legislative fight continues to feed active speculation about such a new venture. (See "Strauss" on page 2 of this News Section.)

Nixon: Diplomatic Row, in the Nation's Capital, feels some reassurance about Vice President Nixon's scheduled trip to Moscow this summer. Originally, some foreign ambassadors expressed fears that Khrushchev would simply exploit the visit for his own prestige, and the Vice President would not cut an effective image. This week, however—after talks with the Nixon entourage—these publicity-wise envoys dismiss their apprehensions and believe that Nixon will score a bull's-eye.

Nixon—they learn—will not (like Senator Humphrey) just get an interview with Khrushchev. Instead, he will, in effect, grant Khrushchev an "interview" and he will give the Soviet dictator some blunt, straight talk.

He will, of course, say that the US is prepared to live on terms of peace with the USSR, but that this involves a two-way street—concessions from Moscow on many fronts and many issues. Nixon will demand that he be given an opportunity to address the masses of Russians on the radio and to tell them the facts of life about US power, peace and prosperity.

Diplomatic Row is impressed by these plans, although it points out that Humphrey was also given a "Moscow radio spot," which was not beamed to Russian listeners—but only to the West.

Nevertheless—comment these shrewd envoys—even if Russian workers do not get the Nixon message, the American people (the voters) will be inspired by the showing that Nixon makes in Moscow.

Ides of June: Annually, in June, HUMAN EVENTS reports the rash of "travel orders" from various divisions of the Washington bureaucracy—which send civil servants on "inspection" or "investigation" tours to field

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offices and elsewhere throughout the country. Washingtonians are well aware of this device by which divisions of departments or agencies "spend up" uncommitted portions of their budgets just before the end of the fiscal year (June 30). "Get rid of the money quick" is their slogan. In this way, they can present a more persuasive claim to the Budget Bureau and Congress for appropriations at least equal to the amount spent during the past year, and usually more. (See "Confessions of a Bureaucrat," in HUMAN EVENTS for January 20, 1958.)

Such year-end pressure, on the part of the bureaucrats, to spend the taxpayer's dollar is not confined to travel orders. Anything, virtually anything, the Federal Government is authorized to purchase is generally bought in augmented quantities as June 30 nears—and sales agents for many private manufacturers work overtime taking orders during this month.

Typewriters, office supplies, electrical equipment—a list too long to detail—go like wildfire. It's an old saw in the Capital that departments and agencies have typewriters in long supply, sufficient to last a number of decades.

News of this annual spree has started to come in during the past week from people who know how "they're living it up" in the great white, multimillion-dollar bastions of the bureaucracy on Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, not to mention the Pentagon.

Strauss: "Trial by recrimination" is what the usually "liberal" *New York Times* terms the extraordinary harassment of the man whom the President has named Secretary of Commerce. The *Times* thereby departs from its customary partners in "liberalism," *The Washington Post* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch.* Generally, the press of the country expresses disapproval, not to mention—in some cases—disgust with the "liberal" Democrats who have persistently sought to smear Lewis Strauss.

Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) rose in wrath at Senator Morse's undignified conduct in hurling epithets at Strauss, a man who has served with honor under three Presidents. Goldwater demanded of Morse that he retract statements in his speech of May 8, in which the Oregon zealot called Strauss "an enemy of the people," and "an enemy of democratic government." The Arizona Senator said that "enemy of the people" means "traitor" to most persons and warned that Morse's charges could boomerang. "I can't stand still when a patriotic American is called 'an enemy of the people,'" Goldwater said.

Students of the US Senate remark that, in the last 90 years, only one Presidential Cabinet appointment has been turned down by the Senate—that of Charles B. Warren to the position of Attorney General in 1925.

Senator Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) hit pretty close to target—GOP Senators agree—when he charged that the Democratic attacks on Strauss were designed to confuse and becloud the fact that "this Congress isn't getting very much done." He predicted that the American public eventually "will be well aware of the motivations behind this" campaign against Strauss.

Senator Morse's political warfare against Ike's nomination of Strauss contrasts with his previously declared views on such tactics. The *Congressional Record* of May 7, 1945, contains this statement by Morse: "Neither do I think a Cabinet nomination should be made use of in the Senate for carrying on political warfare against the President, regardless of the party to which he may belong. I do not intend, in connection with consideration of any Cabinet appointments, to seek to make political capital out of it."

Immigration: The perennial drive to weaken and knock holes in our immigration system and to undermine the McCarran-Walter Act, which has for many years regulated immigration, is now underway again. Senate Bill 1919 has been introduced to this end, and long-time immigration experts claim that this proposed bill would crumble our well-worked out existing system, would admit many Asiatics and would accelerate the entrance of Communists and subversives into the United States. In view of racial frictions and the persistence of unemployment in a number of areas, these veterans of many battles on immigration issues strongly counsel against the passage of this legislation.

Several years ago, the House Committee on Un-American Activities disclosed that the Communist party had created over 180 organizations for the purpose of exerting pressure on members of Congress to destroy the McCarran-Walter Act. Under various "front" titles, committees engineered by the Communist party have labored intensively over the years to accomplish this purpose. Meanwhile, weak non-Communist elements among politicians deem it good demagogy to cater to those minorities demanding relaxation of our immigration bars.

While Senator Eastland and Representative Walter, who head committees on immigration in the Senate and House, respectively, are alerted and will wage battles against crippling legislation, patriotic groups are rallying to fight this new effort. These groups have had much experience in these forensic activities over a number of years. They are keenly aware that, unless determined, organized opposition is brought to bear on Congress, great danger looms always that such a bill as S. 1919 could slip through during Congress' confusing rush to adjournment this summer.

In August, 1957, patriotic groups—such as the American Coalition, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution—went into gear in a well-oiled operation, which reversed a number of congressional votes pledged to "relaxation" and defeated the perennial attempt of that year. Observers believe such a counterattack by conservatives may be necessary again this year.

Capitol Camera: Another final chapter on John Foster Dulles: The *New York Herald Tribune* reports that Dulles, on his deathbed, overcame painful physical obstacles in order to dictate his last thoughts. His last dictation was "how to avoid going to a summit conference that would entrap the United States of America."

● As of June 1, 1947, Harry Truman's "do nothing" Republican 80th Congress had passed 60 important bills, GOP National Committee Chairman Thruston Morton recalled last week. As of June 1, 1959, the Democratic-

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controlled 86th Congress had passed just 31 pieces of legislation, only three of major importance.

● True Confession Department—the quote of the week emanated from CBS news commentator Edward R. Murrow. In a letter congratulating the left wing weekly magazine, *The Reporter*, on its tenth anniversary, Murrow began, "I am wholly incompetent to make intelligent criticism of what appears in print . . . "

Education Front: Conservatives on Capitol Hill draw much encouragement from the outcome of an election of a new Board of Education in Los Angeles, California. (This election, for the past few years, has been a focal battleground for conservatives and "liberals" in the education field—and, as such, is usually followed with considerable interest throughout the entire country.) Last week's outcome was a crushing defeat for a slate of three "liberal" candidates and a victory for a slate of three candidates who had professed their "Americanism" and their opposition to "progressive education."

All three of the winners were very much outspoken in their "back to the three R's" attitude and their sharp opposition to "progressivism."

Charles R. Smoot, celebrating his victory, said he would work to "put Americanism and the three R's back in the schools." Victorious J. C. Chambers said: "In enriching the curriculum, there has been a damaging dilution in basic education." And the third winner, Arthur Gardner, said: "The general philosophy today is away from progressive education. Unfortunately there is a lag in proceeding toward this end. The lag is due largely to some personnel now in some schools."

The "liberal" slate had the backing of the left wing Citizens Committee for Better Schools, teachers' organizations and organized labor unions. Behind the teachers was the powerful NEA (National Education Association), the "progressive" lobby with headquarters in Washington for the purpose of advancing its collectivist aim of Federal aid to education.

The conservatives in Los Angeles rallied behind the trio of Chambers, Smoot and Gardner and showed much strength among women's groups. A big factor in the campaign, according to correspondents in L.A., was the support of the conservative candidates by the Los Angeles *Herald-Express* (Hearst) and the San Fernando *Valley Times*. Providing much of the popular impetus was the rising demand for economy in Government and the resentment by citizens against the special interests of the teachers' organizations and their allies, the labor unions.

Labor Front: Although Republican House Leader Charles A. Halleck offers only an outside chance that a labor reform bill will emerge from the sharply divided House Labor Committee, recent events illustrate more than ever the immediate need for corrective legislation in this field.

● The lives of sick patients have been endangered at a strike of voluntary, non-profit hospitals in New York City. The strike was initiated by Retail Drug Employees Local 1199, which is bossed by Leon J. Davis. Subsequently, Davis and another union associate received 15-day contempt of court jail sentences for failing to heed a judicial order to bring one of the strikes to a close.

Leon Davis has made the headlines before. In 1948, when his union was being investigated by the House Education and Labor Committee, he took the fifth amendment on a number of occasions, rather than affirm or deny membership in certain known subversive organizations. He did, however, volunteer this opinion: "I don't agree that the Communists are enemies."

Davis refused to tell the committee whether he had ever been a Communist, but he has long been supported by *The Worker*, official Communist organ in the US.

Rabbi William F. Rosenblum of New York assailed the hospital strike leaders. "What the union leaders seem to forget," Dr. Rosenblum said, "is that lives of human beings are at stake; that to leave the beds and operating rooms of the sick is different from leaving machines and desks unmanned."

Also showing an interest in the strike was Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.), who recently led a march of picketers in front of one of the hospitals.

Ironically, one striker suffered a stroke at the harassed Bronx Hospital and had to be carried across the picket line for emergency treatment. A hospital official said that the quick attention probably saved his life.

● Construction projects involving several million dollars were halted at Cape Canaveral's Air Force missile test center by the striking Carpenters Union. At this key military defense installation, before the dispute was settled last week, a union negotiator boasted: "We're ready to picket this place for six months, if necessary, until we get what we want."

● A reported $1 million in property damage has been caused by violence at strikes by the United Mine Workers and Textile Workers of America in Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. Two men have been killed over the coal dispute, and in North Carolina, a woman at the Harriet-Henderson cotton mills was shot through the breast by a window sniper.

Housing: Another good reason why conservatives are solidly opposed to Federal housing projects: In Detroit, Michigan, twelve low-rent developments operate in the red—at the taxpayers' expense—to the tune of $200,000 each year. That is the sorry picture the Comptroller General presents to Congress.

His latest report shows that 28 per cent of the 7,891 families living in Detroit's Federally-subsidized dwellings are classified as relief tenants. Monthly operating costs per dwelling average $39.86, while the average rent paid by relief families equals only $31.86. The Public Housing Administration makes up the difference which, when multiplied by the number of units involved, totals well over $200,000.

Great Britain: Even the Socialists oppose socialism in England. A nation-wide public opinion survey underway in Britain, at a cost of some $2 million, brings out this and other significant facts.

Of the 450,000 persons of all political beliefs thus far interrogated, 60 per cent oppose any further nationaliza-

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tion (30 per cent of this group want to see at least some of the government-controlled businesses turned back to private enterprise). Only 17 per cent of the people express a desire for more nationalization, while the remaining 23 per cent hold no opinion.

In reporting the British poll to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* last week, correspondent Philip Drew wrote that "in all the towns surveyed, a majority of steady Socialist voters thought nationalization should be halted. Of these, an average 13 per cent said there should be less state ownership than there is now."

The survey results produce three major reasons why socialism is losing its luster in England: (1) labor-management relations improve under private enterprise, (2) prices rise and efficiency drops in government-controlled businesses, and (3) the man in the street dislikes the king-size bureaucracy created by nationalization.

But despite this massive public opinion against state ownership, correspondent Drew reports: "The Socialist bosses, meaning [Hugh] Gaitskell, Harold Wilson, Nye Bevan and Morgan Phillips, are determined to go ahead. If they had a majority of only one in Parliament at the general election, they would grab steel; and if they have a 'working' majority, every industry is threatened from cars to catsup."

● *Also from England, last week, came this word on the extent of infiltration by Communists into the British Labor Party. John McGovern, himself a Laborite, estimates that 26 fellow party members in Parliament must be considered Communists, and that at least 70 others are fellow travelers.*

Nicaragua: Reports from Latin America, last week, confirm this publication's forecast of the invasion of Nicaragua (see HUMAN EVENTS for May 6, 1959). Two reports indicated the significant role Fidel Castro's Cuba plays in the latest Western Hemisphere uprising: (1) three ships loaded with revolutionaries and arms sailed from Cuba to support the invasion of Nicaragua, and then (2) a Cuban representative in Nicaragua (apparently following the leftist line foreshadowed in HUMAN EVENTS for May 27, 1959) called the new flare-up "an internal rebellion," and protested vigorously Nicaragua's appeal to the Organization of American States for aid.

Red China: Evidence continues to justify nonrecognition of Communist China. One of the most shocking episodes in the history of crimes against humanity was unfolded last week in a report released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. According to the testimony of five Protestant leaders from Southeast Asia, who appeared before the committee in March, the Governments of Red China and North Korea are engaged in an unparalleled campaign of torture and murder to wipe out every vestige of Christianity within those Communist borders.

"There are no longer any truly Christian churches operating in Red China," stated the General Secretary of the Hong Kong International Christian Leadership. "The only ones in existence are propaganda churches operated by the Communists with Communist ministers picked out by the Government to fill the pulpits and indoctrinate the people in communism."

The committee heard the price a Chinese Nationalist had to pay for serving in the House of Representatives on Formosa: "His family [on the mainland] and his cousins, brothers, all relatives, altogether 180 persons, have been killed."

One of the witnesses was the vice president of the Taiwan Baptist Evangelization Society Seminary. He provided this vivid description of the state of morality in the Asiatic Communist world:

"There is no morality . . . no honesty and respect among men . . . no human dignity, they are all like animals. There is no guilt associated with the murder of individuals for the improvement of the state.

"There is no prostitution on the mainland in the communes because there is no man-woman relationship, except the two hours a week granted by the Government. In Communist party circles, a woman must submit herself to any party member who desires her favors.

"If the woman refuses a party member, she may be thrown into jail or stripped and nailed to a wall until she dies. Another punishment is to cut the breasts off the woman who refuses."

And what is the present box score on Chinese Communist crimes against churches and human beings? The Rev. Samuel W. S. Cheng, who received his training at Princeton Theological Seminary, reports that since 1949 the Communist Government of China has confiscated over 20 million US dollars in church property; about 140,000 mainland Christians have been killed by the Communists; and over 30 million Chinese have been killed or persecuted.

Erratum: An item on the front page of last week's edition of HUMAN EVENTS gave the impression that there will be 2400 votes cast at the 1960 Democratic National Convention. (Under a "fractional" vote rule in effect during recent Democratic conventions, some 2400 delegates can be expected to cast an estimated total of 1372 whole votes in 1960.) It is believed that Walter Reuther will control 400-500 of the Democrats' 1372 whole votes—this could provide a decisive voting bloc.

HUMAN EVENTS SCORES WITH STUDENTS

RICHARD MARTINI, Brooklyn College: "My only regret is that every student does not read HUMAN EVENTS . . . Why don't you encourage your readers to keep their copies in constant circulation? It can do a world of good!"

BOB SCOTT, JR., Dartmouth College: "I have read my father's copies of this publication faithfully since my sophomore year in high school and have always valued its fearless presentation of national trends. I was president of our debating society . . . and I could always feel secure in any arguments drawn from HUMAN EVENTS."

JAMES J. MULLIN, Manhattan College: "In the informal discussions which take place on campus I have found HUMAN EVENTS to be an invaluable source of information. It has been of no little assistance in fighting the battle for conservatism on the practical and theoretical levels."

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HUMAN EVENTS, 408 First St., SE, Washington 3, D. C., is a weekly Washington newsletter. Founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. Published usually in two sections: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article section. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Copyright 1959.

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Vol. XVI, No. 23 HUMAN EVENTS June 10, 1959

Article Section II

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The Pawtucket Victory

How Business Leadership Organized the Grass Roots

By J. J. WUERTHNER, JR.

This article is an extract from a chapter in the new book, *The Businessman's Guide to Practical Politics*, by J. J. Wuerthner, Jr., published by the Henry Regnery Company (235 pages, $3.75). The book may be obtained by sending $3.75 per copy to HUMAN EVENTS, 408 First Street, SE, Washington 3, D. C.

THE TIME is early 1952, and the setting is the perenially corrupt city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, a center of textile manufacturing with a heavy concentration of other diversified factories, both large and small. In an election a few years ago, more ballots had been cast than there were registered voters. Even the tombstones vote in Pawtucket.

The Democrats, in 1950, had captured the Pawtucket senate seat by 3,400 votes. Yet 15 months later, the Republicans were to sweep their candidate into office by almost 500 votes.

The story of this Republican victory was labeled by the Providence *Journal-Bulletin* newspapers as "the most stunning political upset in the history of Rhode Island politics."

Democrats were dumbfounded, Republicans jubilant. The vaunted power of the Democratic machine had taken the stiffest jolt since the GOP freakishly elected a governor in 1938, breaking a string of political defeats going back to the 1920's.

The explanation of the Pawtucket story is found in the grass roots formula for political victory. The formula is short, simple, and powerful. It's summed up in six words: FIND 'EM, CONVINCE 'EM, VOTE 'EM.

Following the death of a Democratic state senator, the president of a businessmen's political group in Pawtucket saw an opportunity in the special election called to regain control of the Rhode Island General Assembly for the GOP. Steven B. Wilson, then president and now board chairman of the Fram Corporation, had been trying since early 1951 to organize, on an informal basis, several hundred top business leaders of the state into a political force for sound government.

His opportunity came in January, 1952, when the GOP nominated Edward J. McCaughey for state senator. McCaughey was an able young lawyer, a native of Pawtucket, and an army veteran.

The Republican organization in Pawtucket was practically nonexistent. Since only six weeks remained before election day, it was decided that a canvass would be made by paid workers. Machinery was set in motion to tackle the biggest job of the campaign: to find potential voters who could be counted on to vote for McCaughey.

The following steps were used in the canvass:

First, a detailed city map of the First Senatorial District was subdivided into areas to be covered by each of the twelve canvassers (women proved to be better canvassers than men).

Second, the canvassers were supplied with blank voter identification cards and the following instructions:

"Call on EVERY family unit in the area assigned to you—including every unit in each apartment or several-family house. If the person interviewed indicates a Democratic preference, thank him, check Democrat on your address card, and go on to the next residence unit as quickly at possible. Be polite, though.

"If the person indicates a preference for the Republican or Independent party, BE SURE you get telephone number and a complete list of eligible persons in that resident unit who are (a) over 21 years old, and (b) American citizens. If no one answers at a house, put address down on your card, and return to house that evening, or some other convenient time when the occupants will be home. Put your name and the date on the back of the card when completed. Don't argue or talk politics."

CANVASSERS APPROACH: "Hello, I am Mrs. John Doe of the Pawtucket Republican organization. We Republicans are making a house-to-house survey to find out the number of voters in this district. We are making this survey to make sure everyone registers and votes. If you will let me have the information, I would like to make a note of all the voters in your family, and your telephone number. . . . Thank you and goodbye."

All of the completed canvass cards, numbering approximately 8,000, were processed. Democratic preference cards were immediately discarded, unless the voters had indicated to the canvassers a leaning toward voting Republican or had shown some discontent with the Democratic regime. The Republican-inclined canvass cards were placed in numerical order, by streets or avenues, and then into wards and voting districts.

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The Pawtucket canvass had unexpected effects. So surprised were some voters "that the Republican organization was actually interested" in them, that dozens of volunteers joined the campaign for the final push. Businessmen suddenly discovered that politics was fun and could be exciting; housewives who had been incensed for years about Democratic domination jumped into the fray.

Suddenly an uninteresting special election had become a golden opportunity for those who had been seeking an answer to the waste and corruption of their municipality. The second of the three 'EMs of politics had started—the consolidation of those Republican-inclined voters who needed convincing that their cause was right and worthy. Thousands of GOP-inclined Pawtucket residents received a personally signed letter from McCaughey the day before election.

The campaign, or convincing-the-voters phase, was based purely on issues of local corruption within the city of Pawtucket over which, strangely enough, the state senator would have little or no control. All publicity—newspaper advertisements, radio broadcasts, campaign newspapers, circulars, and letters—was keyed to the issue of corruption *versus* clean and honest government.

Three issues of the campaign newspaper screamed corruption and disgust, clean-up opportunity, machine finances, padded payrolls, disgrace, dual jobholders, payroll deadheads and looters.

IT IS IMPORTANT to note that little time or effort was expended in attempting to convert Democratic voters. It would have been wasted. The name of candidate McCaughey's opponent was never mentioned. The opponents were always the "infamous machine" or the "bosses' candidate" or the "payroll deadheaders and racketeers." It was the "people *versus* the machine."

For the first time in years, Pawtucket Republicans found enough volunteers. Telephone and carbrigade workers were given specific information. Women's groups were formed. The GOP headquarters building had come alive. Election day workers who would be "behind the rails" were addressed by lawyers and exhaustively briefed on the legal aspects of challenges, election laws, and their rights as party workers.

When election day arrived, this month-long period of intensive and planned activity paid off. McCaughey workers at each polling place were provided with flashlights—just in case the lights mysteriously failed and phantom votes were rung up on the voting machines. It was going to be difficult in this election to vote those traditional Pawtucket tombstones.

The telephone brigade, planned when the voter convass was completed, swung smoothly into action at 9 a.m., with 150 women volunteers. Each had a listing of 40 potential Republican voters. The volunteers called from their own homes (they had been thoroughly briefed on the operation and had received a data sheet with full voting information).

When a request for a car was received by a telephone canvasser, she called her supervisor. The twelve district supervisors, in turn, relayed transportation requests to city headquarters, where approximately 25 autos were on hand.

The Republican organization did not list its city telephone number in newspaper advertisements, *because each of its thousands of sympathetic voters was being contacted directly by phone.* And it would have been too easy for the opposition to call the listed number, give false information, and then leave the receiver off the hook, thereby stopping any further calls.

Requests for transportation poured into headquarters all day. In one ward, more than 700 voters were taken to the polls. Baby sitters were often requested, and this service was provided by additional volunteers who rode in voter pick-up cars to private homes, where they remained with children until their parents had cast ballots and returned.

When the Pawtucket polls closed, more than half of the registered voters had turned out—an astounding accomplishment in a special election. The machines were opened and watched closely by both sides. At 9:20 p.m., a political miracle had been wrought—McCaughey had been elected. Republicans had regained control of the state senate.

A group of businessmen had discovered that the path toward political effectiveness starts at the grass roots level.

Is there a sequel to this case history? McCaughey might have become governor. He was urged to offer a resolution to begin a senate probe of Pawtucket conditions, but was talked out of this maneuver by legislative leaders who feared that the disclosures might also dislodge them. Result: McCaughey was defeated in 1952.

The victory, however, was a shot in the arm for Rhode Island GOP forces. Eisenhower and Nixon carried the state in 1952—the first time the state's electoral votes were given to the Republican ticket since 1924. The feat was duplicated in 1956.

The GOP candidate for governor in 1956, Christopher Del Sesto, won the election in the opinion of most Rhode Islanders, but he was counted out when the state Supreme Court threw out the absentee ballots, which had given the Republican the margin of victory. Incumbent Dennis J. Roberts was declared governor by a few thousand votes out of 400,000 cast. However, Del Sesto came back two years later and won the governorship, one of the few GOP victories in the Democratic landslide year of 1958.

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Vol. XVI, No. 23 HUMAN EVENTS June 10, 1959

Article Section I

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The Untold Foreign Aid Story

How the US Plays Into Communist Hands

By ELIZABETH CHURCHILL BROWN

FOREIGN AID is one of the strangest phases in the history of the foreign affairs of this Nation. Stranger still is the fact that though American taxpayers have contributed an approximate total of $72 billion to foreign aid, only an infinitesimal few are aware of its real origin or its real purpose.

Ever since foreign aid invaded our national wealth and resources, it has been loudly denounced by the Communists as "war mongering" and an attempt by the United States to encircle Soviet Russia. The fact is, however, that this is a perfect example of the often used and seldom realized, dual line of the Communist party which is so confusing to the general public. That is, Communist line No. 1 is broadcast for the public to follow and believe, and Communist line No. 2 is the comrades' real goal. The taxpayer has been led to believe that foreign aid is an American weapon against communism and a curtailment of Soviet expansion, when, in fact, just the reverse is true.

Not that the Reds have hidden the purpose of foreign aid. As they proudly said in their Manifesto, "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims." But they were certain that Americans would take No. 1 line—denunciation—at face value, and look no further for line No. 2.

To get down to brass tacks, not so long ago I had been told that Earl Browder, former boss of the Communist Party of the US, was the father of foreign aid and the Point 4 Program. Since irresponsible statements of so-called facts fly around the political ozone with the density of a locust pest, I decided to write Mr. Browder. He answered:

> . . . you will find in my book, *Teheran: Our Path in War and Peace*, in chapter XI, "Elements of an Economic Program," that I forecast the necessity after the war of a greatly expanded export of American goods on the scale of some 40 billion dollars annually, backed by Government financing. The Point 4 Program was only a niggling little caricature of the approach I recommended.

The book was in supply at the library, and here, I found, was Line No. 2. Each page holds the reader with shocked fascination, for the entire plan for foreign aid is spread out in "disdain," along with the methods by which the American public is to be persuaded to accept it and pay for it.

The book was published in 1944, three years before foreign aid came to be an established policy of our foreign affairs. And the content of the book was not something dreamed up by Earl Browder. He specifically stated in the foreword that "while I must accept personal responsibility for the form and content of this book . . . it is in a large sense not a personal product but that of an organized movement, of the Marxists, the Communists, in the United States and the world."

First was propounded the plan itself and then the method for achieving it. Browder pointed out, for instance, that "estimates for America's postwar trade reveal that the average is around four billions," and that "tradition-bound . . . American industrialists and economists must . . . expand their concept of the foreign market by a thousand per cent . . . They must begin to make realistic plans for at least 40 billions."

Then he says, " . . . assuming that our foreign trade program will reach half the population of the world, and its spread would be roughly in proportion to the population, then the share per unit of population of each area involved would be around $40."

BROWDER did not use the "foreign aid" term but "export of American goods backed by Government financing." We have, in the postwar years, seen the inauguration of the International Finance Corporation, the International Monetary Fund, Export-Import Bank, Foreign Investment Guarantee Fund, and the World Bank, among others. In the last few years we have had suggested to us that we give Soviet Russia, as well as her satellites and Communist China, long-term credits "backed by Government financing." All these, together with foreign aid can, if they don't already, far surpass Mr. Browder's $40 billion goal of the export of American goods.

The following proposal by Browder encompasses all of the above.

> Our Government can create a series of giant industrial development corporations, each in partnership with some other government or group of governments . . .

And then he goes on to explain what these giant corporations will do:

> . . . and set them to work upon large-scale plans of railroad and highway building, agricultural and industrial development, and all-round modernization in all the devastated and undeveloped areas of the world. America has the skilled technicians capable of producing the plans for such projects . . . within a six-month period of time after the decision is made. There is not a government

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in the capitalistic or colonial world that would dare refuse or withdraw itself from such a partnership, once the United States made clear the benefits that would accrue to all concerned.

Now we come to the method by which the above was to be achieved. And it is interesting to see the "line" in the form of a threat which was to be handed out to the American public. Mr. Browder said that "it is not difficult to prove" that the expanded export of goods on the scale of $40 billion annually is impossible, but if you do, you'll be "in the embarrassing position" of also proving that all hope of full employment in America after the war "is an illusion . . . and that *there is no hope* for this country or the rest of the world *except to follow the Soviet Union to socialism.*" (Emphasis mine.) In other words, the public was to be led to believe that the choice was between foreign aid and socialism.

He went on to say that "the chief role is played by the businessmen." He explained to the comrades that these businessmen were to be the tools used in attaining this Communist goal, and at the end of this "historical epoch" this capitalist class was to be demolished. In other words, American capitalists were to be the pussy cats to pull the Red chestnuts out of the fire while at the same time preparing for their own demise.

THE TWO-PART PLAN, over the past twelve years, has been astonishingly successful. This is how it works:

(1) The appeal of financial gain to be obtained by this vast expenditure "backed by Government financing" which made it possible for the first time in the remembrance of man that business couldn't lose. Browder wrote: "The combined projects . . . would become the best investments the American capitalist class ever made in its whole history."

(2) In order to give big business that satisfied feeling of being able to contribute to world peace and helping the have-nots, he wrote: "Over and above the profits in money, which would be the immediate *incentive for American capitalists*, such a program would provide the inestimable profit of securing the generations of peace and well-being in the world . . . "

Even today, as appropriations for foreign aid (to neutralist and pro-Communist countries) come before Congress, we still hear the proponents' plea for "national interest," "American idealism," "economic prosperity" and "securing world peace."

In his chapter dealing exclusively with Europe, Browder put forth the line that only a "new democratic Europe" (and he pointed to Tito's Yugoslavia as a good example) "is capable of buying and selling on the world market, AND PAYING ITS BILLS." The emphasis is his, and we may take it as a reminder that our capitalistic allies still owe us their World War I debts. However, he did not foresee that, notwithstanding our enormous expenditures in Great Britain, socialism in that nation has been a dismal failure.

Concerning Asia he said: "The Anglo-American political and economic program for Asia must be of such a character that it would be underwritten and participated in by the Soviet Union." In the chapter on Africa and the Near East he propounded that "America can underwrite a gigantic program of industrialization of Africa, to be launched immediately at the conclusion of the war." And in the Middle East: "Here also a broad regional program of economic development is called for, capable of reconciling national rivalries through international collaboration."

And last but not of least interest, in view of recent events in Latin America, he wrote: "Instead of hundreds of millions of dollars in industrial exports to Latin America, we must plan for the thousands of millions annually."

Since this book was a product of "an organized movement" of the Communists, it is interesting to note that the Soviet Union was included. It will be remembered that the United States did indeed offer foreign aid to Russia. But between blueprint and "production" of the book, Soviet Russia changed its mind and refused our offer.

If Browder's exact $40 billion figure didn't pan out, his forecast on foreign aid did, and so has a vastly expanded foreign trade backed by Government financing. Now it has become such an integral part of our economy that the dislodging of it will be difficult, if not almost impossible. Big business might not support an Administration which would curtail the great profits accruing from such a vast export; and, alas, what would become of that great "army" of people with lucrative jobs in the Government agencies engaged in distributing this wealth all over the world?

Since 1947, approximately $72 billion in foreign aid has left our shores—approximately $55 billion of this in outright gifts. The remainder is in soft loans and credits which this generation, as well as the next, will probably never see paid.

This, then, is the purpose of foreign aid. When the levelling-off of our wealth has been completed, American capitalists, "who had not expected their overthrow," will be forced to join the parade of surprised victims of communism.

Elizabeth Churchill Brown is the author of *The Enemy at His Back* (Bookmailer), and a frequent contributor to HUMAN EVENTS. Her most recent contribution was "Mikoyan: Moscow's Master of Subversion," January 14, 1959.

HUMAN EVENTS was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is published weekly at 408 First Street, SE, Washington 3, D.C. and reports from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It is usually published in two parts: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article. $11 per year.
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